SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1902.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to furnign countries added.

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Panto-Klosane No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

publication with to have rejected for that purpose.

The Police.

"A healthy devil," said the departing Dr. PARKHURST, in comparing Tammany administration with that of the present, " is more impressive than an angel that is down with nervous pros-

We must doubt the solidity of the ground for such a contrast. Between the Tammany police policy and the Low police policy there is apparent no casential difference that would justify it.

Both are for home-made statutes. All that distinguishes them is that Tammany carries out its views with the iron hand that compels and maintains discipline; whereas the present administration, as it were, proquies neglect of the prescribed police duties by soft excuses for it and by gentle intimations to the police that it is desired.

In the matter of humbug about police matters there is vastly less on the side

The Special Envoys to London and

The latest charge of imperialism brought against President ROOSEVELT is that he neglected to consult the Sanate in the matter of the appointment of Mr. WHITELAW REID, to attend as Special Ambassador the coronation of King EDWARD VII. The President merely named Mr. REID without sending the nomination to the Senate to be confirmed. This circumstance is commented upon with severity by some of the stern democrats and patriots who believe that this republic ought to keep away from coronations as a matter of principle.

It is a fact that the Senate was not asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. REID. Nor was it asked to confirm the appointment of the Hon. JABES L. M. CURRY as a special representative of the United States at the ceremonies in Madrid when ALPONSO XIII, came of age. Similarly, the Senate was not consulted when the President selected Admirai ROBLEY D. EVANS to represent the Government near the person of its guest, Prince HENRY of Prussia.

These special offices of courtesy and ceremony are not defined by the Constitution or cetablished by the statutes of the United States, and there is accordingly no provision requiring confirmation by the Senate. They fall entirely within the discretion of the Executive. The form of confirmation by the Senate would not have strengthened Mr. REID's official status at the coronation, nor would his rejection by the Senate have prevented Mr. ROOSEVELT from sending him over to London as "Special Ambassador." The same is true in the case of Mr. CURRY.

It is somewhat remarkable that the sts against any American recognition of the pageants of royalty should be confined to the British example. We have seen nothing indicating in any excited mind the thought that the mission of the Hon. JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY is aught but a proper expression of national good will and friendly sentiments.

Will There Be a Change of Ministry in France?

It is customary, as a matter of deference, for the head of a French Ministry to tender his resignation on the election of a President of the Republic, or on that of a new Chamber of Deputies. That the tender would be merely perfunctory in the case of M. WALDECK-ROUSSRAU had been taken for granted, both because he was known to enjoy the confidence of President LOUBET, and because his supporters more than held their own on the recent appeal to the ballot box. We are now told, however, that the Premier is sincere in his expression of a desire to renounce his post, for the reason that his health has been seriously impaired. If he persists in carrying out his intention, the Chamber will at once become the theatre of a struggle for control the final outcome of which cannot now be foreseen. We say "final outcome " because the personal influence of the retiring Premier may, for the moment, suffice to turn the scale in favor of a particular candidate, but he cannot transfer to his successor the weight and authority due to his own strength of character.

Among the candidates for the Premiership already suggested on the Radical April, 1896. It is obvious that either of radically. these men would be successful could he rely upon obtaining all the Radical and at a time when Presbyterianism is trim-Socialist votes by which the outgoing Cabinet was upheld. M. DELCASSÉ has In his favor the fact that he is known to be persona grata to the Court of St. Petersburg, but, while this would be a reason for keeping him in the Foreign Office, it does not follow that he possesses the experience or the kind of ability needed for the administration of the it its distinction throughout the long doubtful whether the Socialists could be persuaded to put faith in him, especially as, from their point of view, they would have much more to gain from the return of M. Bourgeois to power.

It may be remembered that M. Bour-GEOIS during his term of office succeeded in carrying through the Chamber of Deputies a resolution sanctioning their favorite project, to wit: a bill for a progressive income tax. What threatened to become a legislative deadlock followed- or

The Modersten, who controlled the Senate, looked upon the proposed income ure, and used the upper chamber as a lever to upset the Cabinet. Twice the Senate passed a rote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and twice Bornozous refused to consider such a vote as a ground for resignation, declaring that he would retain his post so long as he had the support of the popular branch of the national legislature. Finding that a mere expression of opinion was ineffectual, the Senate adopted a proposal to refuse the credits demanded for Madagescar until a change of Ministry should take place, thereby proclaiming a readiness to stop the wheels of government rather than tolerate the existing Cabinet. Thereupon, M. Boundmois, recognizing that he could only remain

in power at the cost of a long struggle

between the two chambers, thought

it better to resign. The Radicals and Socialists are just as eager to impose a progressive income tax as they were six years ago, and they will undoubtedly command more votes in the Chamber of Deputies than they did then. It is this fact which will render Boundaois a formidable competitor of M. DELCASSE. On the other hand the Moderates still control the Senate. though by a reduced majority, and consequently, would be able, not only to prevent the enactment of a progressive income tax, but, again, to produce a deadlock of the legislative machinery M. Boungmois, therefore, in spite of his undisputed ability, would find it hard to maintain himself in power for a considerable term. If he cuts a progressive income tax out of his programme, the Socialists and some of the Radicals will repudiate him, while, should he promise to renew the attempt to pass that measure, he would alienate the less advanced

wing of this Cabinet's supporters. It is not impossible that, if M. WAL-DECK-ROUSSHAU cannot be persuaded to recall his resignation, an effort may be made to construct a * concentration Ministry such as was carnestly though unsuccessfully advocated by M. MELINE when he succeeded M. Boungmois in the apring of 1898. By " concentration" is meant the cooperation of all genuine Republicans against the avowed or disguised reactionaries on the Right and the Socialists on the Left. In that event, M. MALINE OF M. DURAMEL would be quite as likely as M. DELCASSE to be designated for the Premiership.

The General Assembly and Marriage and Divorce.

The adoption on Friday, by the Presbyterian General Assembly, of resolutions providing for the appointment of committee to confer with a committee of the Episcopal Church, " with a view of securing some concerted opinion and action by the Churches of America relative to divorce and remarriage ' is, primarily, of course, merely an expresion of religious comity and fraternity, for the conference was requested by the Episcopal committee: but it may have large consequences in paving the way to the abandonment of the distinctively Protestant position as to matrimony.

If there is to be " concerted opinion and action by the Churches of America on this subject, the position of the Roman Catholic Church, the most numerous in America, cannot be left out of consideration. That position is that matrimony is a sacrament and therefore indissoluble as sacraments only baptism and the Lord's Supper; and this has always been one of its cardinal and most distinctive features. It also deduced from the teaching of St. PAUL that, besides adultery, wilful desertion releases the innocent party from the marriage bond, or as the Westminster Confession lays down the law:

" In the case of adultery after marriage, it is law ful for the inaccent party to sue out a divorce, and after divorce to marry another, as if the offending party were dead. . . Nothing but adultery or such wilful desertion as can in no way be remedie by the Church or elvi Magistrate, is cause sufficient of dissolving the boad of marriage."

The Episcopal Church, after having allowed divorce for adultery only and remarriage to the innocent party only. is obviously veering toward the Roman Catholic position. Its General Convention has not yet got so far as to make matrimony a secrement and indissoluble except by death, but that is the view held by the " High Church " party and, more especially, by the Ritualist or, "Anglo-Catholic" division of it; and as this school of churchmanship is growing faster than any other and getting nearer and nearer to Roman Catholic doctrine. it is not improbable that before many years matrimony will be elevated caroncally into a secrament.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has therefore consented to confer on the subject of marriage and divorce with a Church which is tending to a sacramental doctrine against which Protestantism in general has been arrayed uninterruptedly since the Reformation. All action on the question by the Genside are M. Delcassé, who is the present eral Assembly is to be deferred till Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Leon after the conference. Moreover, even Boundards, who was Premier from No- to get on the present Episcopal ground vember, 1895, until the latter part of the Confession would have to be amended

This is very significant, more especially ming its sails with a view to catching the breezes of popular favor which scepticism and the substitution of esthetic feeling for religious conviction have set in motion. It is another sign of " the beginning of the end," or of the gradual stripping from Protestantism of the robe of doctrine which has given home affairs of the republic. It is period since the Reformation of the sixteenth century

The principle of the dissolubility of marriage having once been allowed, there grew up inevitably the modern system of treating marriage as a civil contract dissoluble for many causes. Greater hardships, so far as concerns physical suffering, it is argued, may be inflicted by other breaches of the marriage contract than adultery and wilful desertion -by gross and habitual intemperance

and South Carolina, allow absolute diist of them in remaining States:

Withi desertion, generally. Habitual drunkentiess, in all except eight States

Failure by the husband to provide, in twenty Fraud and franchisent contract, in nine States. Absence without being heard from, for differing

insupportably cruel treatment, outrages and grasses, in all States.

Indignities rendering life burdensome in die Insanty or idiory at time of marriage, in all Stater Insenity lasting ten years, in Washington.

nknows to wife," in West Virginia Fugitive from justice, in Virginia.

" Refusal of wife to remove into the State," in

leves the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts; and joining any such sect, in New Hamp-

" Vagrancy of the husband," in Missouri and

Excesses " In Tosas. Where wife by cruel and barbarous treatment enders condition of husband intolerable." in

This long list indicates the extremes to which Legislatures are disposed to go in following out the principle of the issolubility of the marriage contract. The causes of divorce allowed, it will be een, are chiefly for the protection of wives, and to wives the great majority of divorces are granted actually, and for other causes than adultery. This is the very marked tendency of American divorce legislation, and it is so strong that if it was possible to enact a uniform divorce law by Congress there is no doubt that is would be in the direction of such liberality, or "free divorce," as it is called.

Accordingly, the Episcopal Church is approaching the position of the Roman Catholic Church as to the indissolubility of marriage, save by death. In the Presbyterian Church there is manifested a disposition to exclude wilful desertion as a cause, and some of the Presbyteries, those of Baltimore and Washington, for example, are inclined to go to the extreme of forbidding remarriage to the divorced,

not divorce altogether. Obviously, the Presbyterian committee appointed to confer with the Episcopalians cannot come into agreement with that Church without going as far as it has gone already. If the Presbyterian Church makes such an agreement, will it not be impelled to follow also the Episcopal lead if that Church goes to the further extreme of making marriage a sacrament discoluble only by death, whither, unquestionably, it is now tending?

Star of Hope, the organ of the four New York State prisons and of the Fastern New York Reformatory, is not the east interesting of our exchanges. Its editors, contributors and printers are all prisoners. Prison life has failed to ism, from the time of the Reformation, writing on both sides of the manuscript business. All we have to do in paper. The people in jail seem to be industrious as the people out of jail in manufacturing verse. Some of it is humorous. Thus the writer whose pen his weariness on account of hash and his longing for rarer dainties:

Send me some tutti-frutti, I'm tired of chewing

and order me thirty-three peanuts; when I eat them I'll swallow the bag. rell CHARLEY, the cook, to make me a fricasser of froge legs;

When I die place these words on my monument: " He died from not eating hens' eggs." But the sentimental, reflective, feigious vein is predominant; and the verses are not below the average. We must confess to a preference for the merry heart which goes all the day and so our compliments to "Auburn 24,912,"

who says: " Mr. MEREDITH, the novelist, is no longer able to take long walks in the country,' writes a correspondent. Mr. MEREDITH has our sympathy. We have been thus afflicted for several years. "

Compliments to "Auburn 25.818," also, who amused himself and his readers by declaring that " the inmates of this institution have agreed, in view of the recent rise in the price of beef, to abstain from eating porterhouse steak." He refers to the philosophy of illusion and asks the sages of the subjective school to rid him of the impression upon his ego that he is " doing time." " Clinton 5.326" is a Pythagorean and believes in mystic numbers. His lucky number is 3:

My California prison number was...... 8.343 Sing Sing Prison number was Elmira Reformatory number was 5.163 Was arrested February. Veteran license number First day's work in prison, March Piret letter received in prison, March...... My sentence, years.....

Have on my suit, stripes

Will go home June 8. There is a baseball department and a literary department. "Open Congress" discusses State supervision of candidates for marriage, Chinese exclusion and music. The educational department has questions and answers in grammar, arithmetic and history. It seems to be adding a new punishment to ask such a question as " What is an object complement? * Sing Sing 51,421 writes a panegyric of the late Dr. Tal-MAGE. There are accounts of the religious services in the prisons. Auburn seems to run especially to essays; essays on "Priendship," "The Art of Listening." " The Value of Education." Creditable as such performances are, perhaps they appeal less to the outsider than the Napanock observation that all the rooms have been plastered.

Accordingly, the Legislatures of all our | sartorial simile, from Sing Sing. * Time States, with the exception of New York is a narrow nuffle on the edge of eternity. * Twenty-three men leave us this month rorce for these other causes. Here is a and eighteen in June," says the Sing Sing observer. There are forty-one men envied by their associates. A prison is a place of pain, but to come out of it in May or June is to know the exhilaration of as great a contrast as can well be.

This is No. 1, of Vol. IV. of the Star Hope. Of its usefulness, mental and moral, to the better class of prisoners an article by "Auburn 26,150 " is good evidence:

"As an antidote to the depressing and correding effects inevitable under the hard and unlovely conditions of prison life, its medicinal value is but dimiy understood. The indirect beneficent results i have obtained from the Star are more substantial and lasting. Prior to its advent, the extent of my education was, I regret to say, very limited, indeed. My knowledge of my own tongue, English, as she is writ, was so pathetically slender that the writing of the simplest letter was a serious mental effort, and the reading thereof would have made the judicious grieve. Thanks to the suggestion and setive help of our local editor. I began to put my thoughts in writing. And with the confidence which practice begets, my improvement has been steady, if not rapid. With the interest thus awakened, came a healthier mental life and tone. The old feeling of unreasoning despair vanished gradually; in its place came a saner conception of life, clearer recognition of my own shortcomings and their bearing upon my downfall, which I had previously regarded as an annoying instance of ' hard luck.' It is this indirect influence which the Ster of Hope exerts upon the minds of its readers, creating as it does a healthy moral and mental atmos

Long may it twinkle!

Indiana Authors.

Indiana plumes herself upon the richess of her contemporary literature and the riches of many of the writers who make it. The Indiana authors ought to do well, for no other State makes so much of authors, so hymns and celebrates them and blows their horn and hers. Massachusetts, at least Eastern Massachusetta, used to love her poets and philosophers and lives, in part, upon their memory now, but she never boomed and boosted them as Indiana boosts and booms hers. And at present the Massachusetts crop of authors is not surprising. Indiana believes she is the centre of American literature or mighty near the centre. Perhaps she would call Indianapolis the exact mathematical centre, although Mr. James Bynon ELMORE, the Sassafras Singer, happens to live at Alamo.

The wealth of the Indiana literary ollection is now generally known and admitted. The entertainment to be given at the Opera House in Indianapolis next Saturday night for the benefit of the Harrison memorial fund illustrates the literary resources of the State. Eight American authors are to appear, Gen. LEW WALLACE, JAMES WRITCOMB RILEY. HARLES MAJOR, BOOTH TARKINGTON. GEORGE ADE, the Chicago Esop: Mrs. MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, GEORGE BARR McCutcheon and Meredith NICHOLSON, an Indianapolitan poet.

Anybody that chooses may show his superiority by sneering at all or any of these writers and saying that they have not built a monument more lasting than bronze and asking where their works will be twenty, a hundred years hence. Anybody can make himself a god to the extent of taking upon himself to refuse or grant literary immortality. Let these Hoosiers be as ephemeral as their benefit some of the contributors, for detractors wish or immortal as, no doubt, for any cause except death. Protestant- they persist, as the editors complain, in they want to be. That is none of our apolis is to ask if it and the Indians authors don't make a brave show of present literary distinction and success. Can any other city or State do better? name is "Napanock 80,111" expresses Why are the Indiana men and women so fortunate with the pen? It is becoming a custom for authors to visit Indianapolis, not only for the purpose of seeing the local literary deities and shrines, but also, perhaps, in the hope of mastering the Indiana secret of finding the recipe, if there is one, for fame with a dropsical bank account. Indiana smiles with a pardonable air of triumph, but the secret and the recipe are not yet disclosed.

Lord Pauncefote.

The British Ambassador who died yesterday at Washington had earned during his long service in this country both the confidence and applause of his own Government and the genuine friendship of the American people. Four successive Administrations here have held him in high esteem.

The nation in general has believed that Lord PAUNCEPOTE's main purpose, next to the performance of his professional duty, was to promote amity between the United States and England. This he has sought to accomplish, not by gushing speeches on occasions, but by a steady and consistent attitude, both personal and official.

Quite recently certain surface appearances indicated the British Ambassador as the originator or prime instigator of a diplomatic move intended to be hostile to our interests at the time when war with Spain was imminent. The promptness with which the idea was dismissed My discharge paper from United States Army .. 37.793 | as preposterous afforded the best possible evidence of American belief in Lord PAUNCEFOTE'S sincerity.

> The refreshing of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S distinction on the turf caused by the brilliant victories of Mizzen and Masterman calls attention to the creditable fact that Mr. BELMONT has not been caught by the craze for triumphs on the other side of the ocean, which takes away so many of our tetter horses. We condole with Mr. WHIT-NEY for the ruin of Nasturtium, but we can not help thinking that it will not be without its benefit to the American turf.

The Landis family seems to be headed for Congress in a mass. The Hon, CRARLES LANDIS represents the Ninth Indiana district. His brother FRED, a gentleman of extremely youthful appearance, who was regarded as a sort of boy orator and infant phenomenou in the campaign of 1800, has turned out to be an acute politician and has just been nominated for Congress in the Eleventh Indiana district, beating that fine old soldier and stager, Major STRELE. an eight-termer. CHARLES and FRED are Republicans. Their brother, KENRSAW MOURTAIN LANDIS of Chicago, is a Demo-Now for a full hotel," or the original grat who is to be nominated for Congress

in a sure Democratic district of Illinois.

If the tale is true, there may be three Lanresus in the next Congress and the Landis
family may be as colobrated in politics

Mr. EDWIN MARRIAM has arisen and heed out some verses on ... Here is a mighty line:

"Look, my America, thou Moon Thou "Moon of Night," especially when its brilliancy is reenforced by Mr. Mass BAM's favorite device of capital letters a most sweet phrase: as sweet as " hears with care." Still, is America justified in coking at a poet who can find nothing better to liken her to then the moon, that inconstant, always borrowing and small-

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

New One is Being Made at the Navy Department With a Changed Design. WARRINGTON, May 24. - The emblem known "the President's flag," which has been used on rare occasions for many years, will bereafter appear with a changed design. The new flag is now being made at the Navy Department. The design of the recent flag, which has been so long in use, simply the coat of arms of the United States on a blue field. Aside from the states on a blue field. Aside from the new arrangement of the colors in the coat of arms, which will appear in the President's flag now in process of manufacture, the principal change is in the arrangement of the thirteen stars above the eagle's head.

It is proposed to have a sunburst exactly circular in form above the head of the scale with the raws redisting from the

circular in form above the head of the eagle, with the rays radiating from this group of stars. The new design consists otherwise of a pure, white eagle, its feathers heavily outlined with black, the constellation in white, with the rays in heavy stitching of yellow on a blue ground. The flag is to be of bunting, 14 by 10½ feet, for outdoor use, and of heavy tallets ells, gold thread and embroidery for interior decoration. The President's flag is used only at sea on the mainmast of the vessel when the President is en board.

The Coming of the Seventeen-Year Locust. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your article in TRB SUN of Sunday last to the seventeen-year locusts, which have already begun to appear, let me send you that is believed to be the oldest printed account of this insect in existence. Nathaniel Moreton in "New England's Memo-riall," printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669. Speaking of a sickness which, in 1633, carried off many of the whites and Indians, in and near to Plimouth [Plymouth], in Massachu-setts, he says, on pages so and 91:

it is to be observed that the Spring before this Sickness, there was a numerous company of Files. which were like for bigness unto Wasps or Bumble-Bees, they came out of little holes in the ground and did eat up the green things, and made such not any of them heard or seen by the English in the Country before this time: But the Indians told them that sickness would follow, and so it did, hot in the menths of June, July and August of the Summer (1988). Toward Winter the sickness ceased was a kinde of a postlient Peaver.

It seems the appearance here spoken of ians associated the coming of the insect with postliential diseases indicates that they had knowledge of them for a long time previous. Only, however, since 1715 has there been a perfect record kept of their regular appear May, varying only three or four days in differ-

They come out of the ground, leaving a hol about as big as one's little finger, and if any are a day or two ahead of time they hide under stones and the like until the main broad

They will be here this week, in fact have already appeared in Maryland and the Dis-trict of Columbia. They are due in nineteen different States, all east of the Mississippi River, and nearly all large producers of grain, especially of wheat. It is a fact entitled to ce that in the last two locust years, vie. 1886 and 1886, wheat sold very high; in the former at \$150, per bushel, and in the latter at \$2.20. It remains to be seen what effect will have upon the crops this year. If. as in 1633, they "eat up the green things" they do a great amount of damage. AR OLD GRAIN MERCHANT.

NEW YORK, May 24.

A Sermon in Brief. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Daily we hear of those unable to stand the presence of the ill and afficted. Suppose we forget their misfortune for

while and think of some loving kindness which we can show them?

Pure love is the gentle master of every en-tronment. FLORENCE M. BURROUGHS. vironment. BROOKLYN, May 24. Why Southern Indiana is Democratic.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In comment on the statement that southern Indiana is Democratic because it was settled by emigrants from Virginis, I would like to say that other causes have doubtless operated toward this result. New Albany was settled in 1812 by the Scribners from Albany, N. Y., and rristown, N J. All the early settlers followed the Seribners, and the ancestors of the own are almost wholly Eastern people. But propinguity to Kentucky, intermar-riage with residents of that State, influx of refugees from the South during the war and after the war, a wish to control negro domina-tion (as couthern Indiana sees and knows more of the negro in his uncultivated condition than northern Indiana) -all these influences tend to make Democratic majorities. The negro on Southern soil and the negro

on Northern soil are two very differing species. there were a few cleanly, educated colored people came to southern Indiana to reconstruct her views of social equality when she saw the half-savage Oho River steamboat "roustabout." When the Southern negro, the negro majority, becomes educated and cleanly in mind and body, the question of equality will adjust itself.

There are flippantly said to be four grades of negroes: Colored people, darkies, "niggers and "coons" When the "coons"—the "niggers and the darkies, by effort and education, have grown self-respecting and respectable, the political and social millennium of the "colored people" will have arrived. In the meantime, let these two factors be insisted upon. Equality, North or South, for whites or blacks, is no complex affair, it is a mere matter of bathub and school books—in the order mentioned.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 23. there were a few cleanly, educated colored

French as She is Spoken in Canada

To the Editor of The Sun-Monsteur! Par amour de la justice et la vertié permettez-moi de vous dire que vetre article de ce matin. "Fear for Their Language" est presque entièrement fautif. La langue française en Canada n'est nullement ce que vous en dites. J'ai vécu plusieurs années à dontreal et & Quebec et n'al Jamais réusel & et tendre aucune des phrases ridicules citées par votre correspondent. Celui-ci a confondu le langage des anglo-canadiens avec celui des franco canadiens La différence est considérable et je suis prêt & le TROY. N. Y., 22 MAI.

S. S. O. R.

To TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me offer my approval of that new blessing mentioned in Friday's Sun, the "Society for the Suppression of Obvious Remarks." It isn't so much a blessing in the suppression of those remarks that "make n," as it is in knocking the head off of the eration.

dividual who, when you say: "The weather to day," remarks: "I don't know weather individual who, when you say: "The weather is fine to day," remarks: "I don't know weather it is or not." I mean the wretched punster who seeks to be funny by resorting to those obviosities of conversation which are so apparent and transparent that no self-respecting person will think of inflicting them upon his hearers. A good pun is worthy of all commendation, just as one of the super-obvious kind is worthy of all damnation, including the punseer. May the S. S. O. R. become a Mont Pelée to his Martiniquity.

PLATERS CLES, May 72.

Good Name.

Knicker-Why do you call your automobile Bocker - Because it takes a little firer on the tayor Low Presents Them With & Little

The gold medals which the Fire Department gives to its men for heroism, but which were not awarded last year to the oes of 1900, were yesterday presented their breasts by Fire Chief Croker. the presentation took place in the drill pard at the rear of the Fire Headquarters, the exercises included a drill by the

a Bennett medal for the best rescue e year, to Fireman T. T. McArthur Engine 47, the Bonner medal for heroism he discharge of duty, to Fireman Jeremiah Haggerty of Engine 4; the Trevor and Warren medal in recognition of bravery. to Fireman James Monaghan of Engine 163, the Strong medal for good work done in saving life, to Fireman Thomas Malavey Engine 57, and the Stephenson medal general efficiency as a commanding officer, to Capt. John F. Devanney of Engine 29.

The action of Commissioner Sturgis overruling the decision of the comittee of five chiefs and changing their selection of the men to be honored caused no open grumbling, and none of the chiefs would admit vesterday that he was surprised. Secretary leary said that one reason for Mr. Sturgis's action was that the chiefs had only spent twenty minutes in selecting the names, and the work of going over the records of twenty men on the honor roll could not be done properly in that time. At the exercises yesterday Mayor Low,

th Commissioner Sturgis, former Commissioners Sheffield and Henry D Purroy and Secretary Leary, sat around a table in the middle of the yard, on which were the badges.

Commissioner Sturgie before introducing the Mayor referred to the difficulties o deciding on the proper recipients. He

"The awarding of these badges that are so carrievely striven for by every one is not an easy task. In this instance all is not an easy task. In this instance all is not an easy task. but one of them have gone to our 'man behind the gun,' the man behind the pipe and the man who climbs ladders. Each of these medals represents a heroic act

The five firemen were then called forward or e by one, McArthur as the winner of the Bennett medal being the first. Mayor Low read from a paper a description of the deed for which the medal was bestowed and added a few words complimenting each man. Chief Croker pinned the meda on the breast of the fireman while the spec tators in the yard and on the nearby house

him in a line and said: I want to say to you medal men of the year

that I count it a great privilege to speak in recognition of your bravery. The citizens of New York have absolute confidence in on department, because year after year is ave demonstrated how worthy you are heir confidence. Some of you have been in the department, while others have showing that from top to bottom the or can be trusted. It used to be said of shall Ney he was "the bravest of the brave;" here you medal men.

After the presentation yesterday eighteen men of the school of instruction went up and down the building on scaling ladders and ropes, ending by throwing a dummy off the roof and catching it in the life net.

NORFOLK STREET CAR DEAL. R. Lancaster Williams Probably to Be

President of the New Corporation. BALTIMORE, May 21.-When seen about e report that he was to become President of the Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth Company, which is the \$9,000,000 consolidation of the street railway and kindred interests of Norfolk and neighborhood, financed by Baltimore capital, George R. Webb, Vice-President of the United Railways of Baltimore, dismissed it quickly by saying:

It is understood in financial circles that his official slate has been agreed upon President, R. Lancaster Williams, Rich-mond, now President of the Norfolk Rail-way and Light Company, one of the con-

ing since April 17. He served saveral years in the navy and was with the fleet at the battle of Santiago, receiving his discharge last December. He was working as a plumber for the gas company, and it is said had received his wages the day he disappeared.

His parents, who live at 127 East avenue, Long Island City, identified the body in the morgue by the clothing. It is asserted that the dead man's pockets were found turned inside out. The gas company's officials are reticent regarding the case. but it is reported that two other workmen quit work the day McGurdy disappeared. The pedice incline to the theory that he went into the pit to make repairs and was

The Singular Announcement of Mr. Ruel Jone

From the Jomestown Evening Journal. Stories are being circulated in Frewsburg, where have resided for about 61 years, that I have been insulting to some of the women of the village. Por a number of years last last I have been troubled with cataerh, which has resulted in a partial loss of eyesight, and this has given rise to a fluttering or winking motion of the excitor, so that in loc at persons closely, as I am obliged to do in re-cognizing friends, I may have had the appearance of the offence with which I am charged, but I am absolutely innocent of such an intention. It is my infirmity, not my intent, which is at fault in this matter, and I desire to live in the community to which I have long resided with the continued confidence and respect of all the people. Respectfully Phawasung, N. Y. May 21. RUEL JONES.

Annie Clarke in Boston. From the Springfield Republican. Miss Clarke was distinctively a Bostonian, and

content with the constant affection and admiration of the people of her native city. It has been said in a slightly starring way, that in Boston "she was even accounted farmous." This is not exactly true. Of her, as of William Warren, the great accor of comedy and drams, with whom she was so long assoclated. Boston never cared and never asked whether she were famous or not, being sure that she pleased and satisfied the taste of Boston—what more could he wanted? In all the changes that have co upon the Trimountain city, it has never tost its serone faith in and fidelity to its own. And so Annie Clarke was never spoken of idly, and seldom eve with discriminating criticism.

The June Seribner's opens appropriately with an article on "The New Agriculture," describing some remarkable results of station experiment work; it is litustrated effectively. Another important articie. by Harvey Mattiand Watts, considers and demolishes "The Guif Stream Myth and the Anti-Cyclone," Other interesting contributions are the continuations of F. Hopkinson Smith's "Fortunes of Oliver Horn" and Richard Harding Davis's "Capt. Macklin." James B. Connolly's "On a Baitle Sea Sloop." Sidney Allan's "The Camera in a Country Lane," short stories by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Jennett Lee and Guy Wetmore Carryl. The poets of the number are Edith Wharton, Elsa Baker and Frank Dempster Sherma

MEDALS GIVEN TO FIRE BERORS. TEN-MASTER OFF FOR MANILA Not a Sail Brawing—Popler Branch is a New-style Cargo Carrier.

Promptly, to the minute of her advetised sailing time, the good steamship Poplar Branch, with her ten masta, as mil yesterday deuratively speaking down the North River, bound on her long journey to Manila by way of Hong Kong. She didn't actually set only because her ten masts, arranged in pairs, three pairs for way and don't carry mile, but are intended for hoisting cargo and doing other stunta Capt. Andrew Anderson gave a sharp order to the third officer on the bridge there was a tinkling of bells and the pro peller began to push the big boat along. Ten minutes previous the last bale of hav of the stores which the Quartermaster's Department is sending out to Manila, was

Department is sending out to Manila, was put aboard.

The Poplar Branch looks something like a large raft with a turtleback ship set down in the middle of it, and topped with an addition of a section or two of elevated railway. Her capacity for handling cargo is away ahead of any floating thing. Besides the five large hatches on the main deck, there are ten side ports on the superstructure and twenty-two smaller hatches on the top of the turtleback sides of the ship, communicating directly with the main cargo holds.

The Poplar Branch is a new ship of a ser registered tonnage. She is sailing for the East under charter to the Philippine Transportation Company. On deck she is carrying two steel lighters for the use of this company, which is equipping a general shipping and lighterage industry in the harbor of Manila. At Manila, all vessels lie about four miles off from the wharves and it is necessary, on account of lack of water to lighter all woods from the

lie about four miles off from the wharves and it is necessary, on account of lack of water to lighter all goods from the vessels to the docks. The Philippines Trans-portation Company will do this work with nineteen steel steamers and barges, and will also establish small wrecking and general repair shops for light ship repairs.

WOMEN SAW HIM WHIPPED Cat-o'-Nine-Talle Punishment in New

Castle, Del., for a Burglar and Others. WILMINGTON, Del., May 24.—ChieffWarder Meserve of the New Castle County Work house whipped several criminals to-day nataliment of Delaware justice for housepreaking in the form of an hour in the pillory and twenty lashes. Allen was indicted by the Grand Jury on six charges of burglary. He pleaded guilty to three years. Allen on next Saturday will receive twenty lashes as a reminder that dishonesty is punished with a strong arm. He must spend an hour in the pillory on the same

is punished with a strong arm. He must spend an hour in the pillory on the same day.

There were about 120 persons present at the whipping and six women whose houses were robbed by Allen were there and expressed their satisfaction at seeing him flogged. Chief Warden Meserve drew the blood.

Allen has the distinction of receiving the longest term for burgiary in Delaware. Should he fall to comply with the rules of the workhouse he will be sentenced on another charge of burgiary.

James Miller met Michael Fogarty along the railroad tracks and robbed him of \$10. He will spend a year behind the bars. He got fifteen lashes. Four elbows of stove nips had charms for Wesley Brown. After having his back tanned with the cateoinne-tails fifteen times he retried for six months. Joseph Simpson received ten lashes and six months because he held the reins when another man's horse trotted off with him. Henry Nash stole a horse also and after he stood for an hour in the pillory be was whipped with twenty lashes and for the next year will remain behind the bars.

William Dorsey stripped a dwelling.

the bars.

William Dorsey stripped a dwelling house of the gas fixtures. Ten lashes were laid on and he has a year to spend TO STOP ENROLLMENT FRAUDA

Election Board Asks Jerome's Welp-Falled to Find Registered Mea. sident John R. Voorhis applied yes day on behalf of the Municipal Board of Elections to District Attorney Jerome for assistance in the suppression of frauds at this fall's primaries. The suspicions of the board, Mr. Voorhis said in his letter, had been aroused by the fact that on two

mend, now President of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, one of the constituent companies; Vice-President W. J. Payne, Newport News, now President of the Newport News, now President of the Newport News, now President of the Newport News and Old Point Railway, and Electric Company, also included in the deal. General manager, E. C. Hathaway, Baltimore, now general manager of the Bailways and Light Company of America, which owned the Berkeley property included in the conselldation.

GAS TUNNEL VICTIM DROWNEDT Think McGurdy Found in Water Pit Was Murdered.

The body found on Friday in the water pit of the gas tunnel of the New Amsterdam Gas Company at the foot of the shaft in Ravenswood, Long Island City, has been identified as that of Michael McGurdy, 22 years old, who has been missing since April 17. He served several

from a district. WON'T BOOST TOM JOHNSON. Hanna Objects to Railroad Consolidation

in Cleveland at Present. CLEVELAND, May 24 .- The feud betwee Senator Hanna and Mayor Tom L. Johnson has again come to the surface in the talk of consolidation of the two street railway companies operating in this city. Senator Hanna is President of one company and heavily interested in the other. He has declared that the consolidation will not take place under the present city administration. Officials of both companies were in

Officials of both companies were in Washington a few days ago to confer with Mr. Hanna. He would not consent to further steps being taken until new franchises were obtained, and he felt certain that to obtain new franchises a reduction in rate of fare would be necessary. It is not the fact of reduced fare, considered from the financial standpoint, that caused his objection, but it would be the greatest victory of his life for Tom Johnson.

Mr. Hanna refuses to consider Tom Johnson as his great political rival, but says that the Mayor is not consistent and he will not agree to anything that will boost the fortunes of Johnson.

TO CROSS LONG ISLAND.

Also to Build Trolley Lines Parallel to Parts of the Long Island Road. PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., May 24,-A private conference was held here last Wedn

conference was held here last Wednesday evening between the directors of the old Patchegue and Port Jefferson Traction Company and the United States Contracting Company of 18 Wall street, Manhattan, who have franchises for building the cross island route. The meeting was secret, but it is reported that the ultimate object of the company is to parallel the tracks of the Long Island Railroad east and west from Port Jefferson and Patchegue.

At the meeting the incorporation of a new company to be known as the Suffolk County Railway Company with a capital stock of about \$200,000 was decided upon. In addition the new company has in view the establishment of a line of fast steamers to run from Port Jefferson to New Haven. Brdigeport and other points in Connecticut.

The World's Work for June to an extremely im postum" on school matters, no fewer than six arti-cles dealing with modern educational systema. "Peaches, a National Product," by J. H. Hale, de-scribes the raising and handling of our peach crop. the consolidation of hanks is discussed editorially, and Arthur Goodrich considers the future of American shipping in many aspects. H. Morse Stephans of Cornell, himself an Oxford man, discusses the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, his article being one of the six contributions spoken oft and other questions of the day are met by competent of the six out of the six